

QA-576
Tristram
711 Arrington Road
Queenstown vicinity, Queen Anne's County

Constructed ca. 1880
Private

Tristram is located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, approximately three-and-one-third miles southeast of Queenstown. A long driveway connects the farm to Arrington Road, which lies about a third of a mile north of the farm. Facing west, the house conforms to an I-house typology, with a two-and-a-half-story main block that exhibits a symmetrically organized façade, interior-end brick chimneys, and a central entry. A two-story wing is attached to the main block's south elevation; it appears to have been built either at the same time as the main block, or within a few years. A variety of historic agricultural outbuildings are in evidence at Tristram. They include: a granary/corncrib, a dairy barn, a milkhouse, a shed, a drive-through corncrib, an animal enclosure (most likely a pig pen), and a machine shed/hay barn. The property includes one non-historic outbuilding (a goat pen), and two historic structures in such ruinous condition that their purpose is no longer discernible.

Tristram is a good example of a farm complex that developed between 1880 and 1940. Built circa 1880, the two-and-one-half-story I-house is a typical form for late nineteenth-century farmhouses in Queen Anne's County. The smaller, two-story wing may have been built in the 1860s as a one- or one-and-one-half-story, side passage house. The collection of historic outbuildings is primarily associated with grain and dairy production, two staples of the county's agricultural economy between 1865 and 1940.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of

Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. QA-576

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Tristram (preferred)

other

2. Location

street and number 711 Arrington Road ___ not for publication

city, town Queenstown, MD 21658-1310 ☒ vicinity

county Queen Anne's County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Pippin/Ashley, LLC

street and number 416 Corsica Neck Road telephone

city, town Centreville state MD zip code 21617-2664

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Queen Anne's County Courthouse liber SM-711 folio 307

city, town Centreville, MD tax map 59 tax parcel 14 tax ID number 05-013143

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
☐ Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	Contributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> defense	8
<input type="checkbox"/> site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic	1
<input type="checkbox"/> object		<input type="checkbox"/> education	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> funerary	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> government	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> health care	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> industry	8
		<input type="checkbox"/> landscape	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> religion	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> social	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	0
		<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	1
		<input type="checkbox"/> unknown	Total
		<input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use	
		<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory
			0

7. Description

Inventory No. QA-576

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Summary

Tristram is located on Wye Neck in Queen Anne's County, approximately three-and-one-third miles southeast of Queenstown. A long driveway connects the farm to Arrington Road, which lies about a third of a mile north of the farm. Facing west, the house conforms to an I-house typology, with a two-and-a-half-story main block that exhibits a symmetrically organized façade, interior-end brick chimneys, and a central entry. A two-story wing is attached to the main block's south elevation; it is likely to have been the original house on the property, constructed as a one- to one-and-one-half-story, side passage dwelling to which the I-house was added. A variety of historic agricultural outbuildings are in evidence at Tristram. They include: a granary/corncrib, a dairy barn, a milkhouse, a shed, a drive-through corncrib, an animal enclosure (most likely a pig pen), and a machine shed/hay barn. The property includes one non-historic outbuilding (a goat pen), and two historic structures in such ruinous condition that their purpose is no longer discernible.

Description

Tristram is situated on a slight rise in the midst of large cultivated fields. Two large mature trees are planted near the house, one on its north side and one behind it, on the east side. The milkhouse, shed, and non-historic goat pen are situated immediately behind the house, while the other outbuildings stand to the south and east of the house. The gravel driveway runs straight from Arrington Road to the house, before curving around its southern end to a parking area.

The house is comprised of a five-bay-long main block, with a three-bay wing attached to its south elevation. The main block has a side-gable roof, with a central cross-gable on the façade. The side-gable roof of the wing has a lower pitch than that capping the main block. The main block's roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles, while the wing's roof is clad with standing-seam metal. Both the main block and the wing sit on continuous, common-bond brick foundations that appear to be roughly contemporaneous in construction. A break occurs in the foundation at the dividing point between the main block and the wing. A hipped-roof, three-bay-wide porch straddles the centered entry. It rests on brick piers, and chamfered wood posts with molded capitals support its roof. The northernmost interior-end chimney has a corbelled cap, while the southern chimney has been rebuilt. The house is clad throughout with wood weatherboard, attached for the most part with cut nails. Unadorned cornerboards distinguish the four corners of the main block. An ogee-molded cornice with slight cornice returns defines the roofline of the main block, while the wing displays overhanging eaves.

First-story façade fenestration in Tristram's main block is comprised of a four-panel wood door flanked by two, six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows on each side. A two-light transom caps the door. The windows and doors are consistently framed by narrow, square-edged wood surrounds with an inner bead and block sills. The wing displays a single-leaf, vertical wood-board door, and two, small, six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows. The doorway is historic, but appears to have been added post-construction. Five, six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows occupy the second-story bays of the main block; they are aligned with the first-story bays. Two, six-over-three, double-hung, wood windows occupy the second story of the wing.

Tristram's north elevation is devoid of fenestration other than two, two-over-two, double-hung, wood windows in the gable. Of particular note on this elevation are the foundation bricks, which are atypically long, and may have been hand-made. The east (rear) elevation of the main block is three bays long, with a doorway located slightly off-center. The four-panel, wood door is flanked by six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows. Three, six-over-six, double-hung, wood windows occupy the second story. The east elevation of the wing is also three bays long, with a central, flush, wood door. The first-story windows are six-over-six, double-hung, wood sash, while the second-story windows are six-over-three, double-hung, wood sash. A shed-roofed porch covers the majority of the length of the wing's first story. It has a poured-concrete deck, and square wood posts support its shed roof, which is clad with replacement standing-seam metal. The north end of the porch is enclosed with tongue-and-groove, wood board that appears to have been made for flooring.

Two windows occupy the south gable of the main block; they match those in the north elevation. The wing's south elevation is devoid of fenestration other than one, nine-light-over-two-panel wood door at the west end. A cinderblock and metal-roofed well cover projects from the wing's south elevation.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/	<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates circa 1860, circa 1880

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

Summary Statement of Significance

Tristram is a good example of a farm complex that developed between 1880 and 1940. Built circa 1880, the two-and-one-half-story I-house is a typical form for late nineteenth-century farmhouses in Queen Anne's County. The smaller, two-story wing may have been built in the 1860s as a one- or one-and-one-half-story, side passage house. The collection of historic outbuildings is primarily associated with grain and dairy production, two staples of the county's agricultural economy between 1865 and 1940.

Historical Narrative

In the 1860s, William H. Foreman purchased a farm called "Tristram" or "Trustram" that was located close to his home farm of Cloverfields and southwest of the road between Wye Mills and Queenstown (now U.S. Route 50 or Ocean Gateway). According to the county map of 1866 and documents from the settlement of Foreman's estate in 1868, the farm then contained a house, outbuildings, fencing and ditching.¹ The two-story wing of the current residence may be the first residence on the farm, and could have taken the form of a one- to one-and-one-half-story, side passage house that was built before or shortly after Foreman acquired the property in the early 1860s.

In 1875, William W. Rhodes purchased Tristram from the Foreman estate. Rhodes owned other farms in the Wye Mills Road area, and his son, Robert Henry Rhodes, took over the operation of Tristram. In 1878, William died and bequeathed Tristram to Robert, who lived on the property.² Circa 1880, Robert Rhodes added the two-and-one-half-story I-house to the earlier side passage dwelling. A typical I-house is a two- to two-and-one-half-story, single-pile, side-gabled dwelling. I-houses generally display a center-hall plan, with two rooms on either side of a central stair hall, a condition reflected in their typically symmetrical facades with a center entry. I-houses often exhibit a rear ell that provided space for the kitchen and other service spaces. In Queen Anne's County, I-houses frequently feature a centered front gable on the facade. Reflecting nation-wide trends, the I-house form was common among rural residences in Queen Anne's County from the mid-nineteenth century through the first years of the twentieth century, and many are still extant.

¹ J.G. Strong's *Map of Queen Anne's County* (n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866); Queen Anne's County Judgment Records in Extensio JW 2, folio 123.

² Queen Anne's County Will Book WAJ 1, folio 240. This bequest was later confirmed by deed in 1889. See attached chain of title.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. QA-576

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	313.40 acres
Acreage of historical setting	280 acres
Quadrangle name	Wye Mills

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000 (7.5 minute)

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries shown on tax map 59, grid 24, parcel 14 in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	Kathryn Gettings Smith and Gerald M. Maready, Jr., Architectural Historians		
organization	History Matters, LLC	date	November 16, 2007
street & number	1502 21 st Street, NW, 2 nd Floor	telephone	202-223-8845
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Maryland Department of Planning
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Secondary Resources (buildings, sites, structures, objects.)

Milkhouse/springhouse

The circa-1875 milkhouse faces west, towards the rear of the house. It is a one-story, front-gabled, wood-frame structure resting upon a continuous, common-bond brick foundation matching that of the house. The roof is clad with replacement standing-seam metal. The milkhouse is clad with wood weatherboard on all of its elevations except for the east (rear) elevation, which is clad with flush, horizontal, wood boards. The unadorned wood cornerboards match those found on the main block of the house. A small window infilled with a wood panel occupies the north elevation. The overhanging front gable is supported by wood up-braces.

Goat Pen

The goat pen is a non-historic structure. It consists of a chainlink fence with a tarpaulin roof, and a T-111-sided goat house.

Shed

Facing west, the late nineteenth-century shed stands just east of the south wing. It is a one-story, wood-frame structure, with a front-gable roof clad with replacement standing-seam metal. It has a continuous cinder block foundation, and wood board-and-batten siding. The shed displays overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails and an unadorned wood fascia. The lower portion of the siding is severely deteriorated. A single-leaf, vertical wood-board door with triangle strap hinges is centered on the façade.

Drive-through Corncrib

The circa-1940, drive-through corncrib is a wood-frame structure that rests upon a high, cinder block, pier foundation. It has a gabled roof sheathed with corrugated metal. The walls are clad with wide spaced, vertical wood-plank siding. Exposed eaves and an unadorned wood fascia demarcate the roofline. A vehicle bay is centered on the gable-end elevations; both ends of the vehicle bay are square openings with wood bracing in the upper corners. On the interior, four evenly spaced, open doorways line the center aisle, two on each side. Wood board-and-batten siding sheathes the gable ends.

Dairy Barn

The dairy barn features a cinder block foundation and first story. Above the first story, it is a wood-frame structure clad with vertical wood-board. According to the owner, the barn was substantially rebuilt circa 1940: the first story was rebuilt with concrete block, and the existing wood-frame structure was incorporated into the current building. The barn is capped by a gambrel roof clad with standing-seam metal. The side elevations of the barn are lined with window openings. These openings feature poured-concrete, sloping, window sills and two-light, metal, hopper windows over two-light, metal, fixed windows. The barn is in poor condition: its main doors have been removed, and portions of the metal roof and wood siding are falling off the structure. A ruinous building is attached to the south elevation of the barn. It is a wood-frame structure with a corrugated metal roof that is overgrown with underbrush and vines.

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Machine Shed/Hay Loft

A circa-1940, two-story, wood-frame structure, the machine shed/hay loft has five vehicle bays. It stands upon a concrete-block foundation, and is clad with vertical wood-board siding. A side-gable roof sheathed with corrugated metal caps the building.

Granary/corncrib

The mid- to late-nineteenth-century wood-frame granary/corncrib consists of a central granary flanked by corn cribs on either side. The building faces west, and has three interior levels. The building is in a ruinous condition; the entire northeast corner has collapsed outward. The granary/corncrib rests upon a brick pier foundation, has hewn wood posts and sills, and circular-sawn cross beams and joists. In the collapsed portion of the building, the mortise-and-tenon construction is visible. The building is clad with vertical wood-board siding, widely spaced in the corncrib portions. A side-gable roof caps the granary/corncrib; it is clad with corrugated metal, and features exposed eaves and an unadorned wood fascia. Louvered wood vents pierce the sides of the buildings at the northwest and southwest corners. These vents are approximately three feet wide by four feet high. On the interior, wide lapped wood panels topped by vertical wood slats divide the corn cribs from the central granary. The panels have vertical wood-board hatches.

Animal Shelter (pig pen?)

This circa-1940 structure is partially ruinous and is overgrown. It is a wood-frame building that sits upon a cinder block foundation. It has an uneven side-gable roof clad with corrugated metal. The south elevation is open, while the other elevations are clad with board-and-batten wood siding. The interior is divided into low stalls, and square wood posts mark the bays.

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Outbuildings that survive from the nineteenth-century domestic and farm operations include the milkhouse/springhouse and the granary/corncrib. Tristram's 303-acre size during the nineteenth century was larger than the average Queen Anne's County farm.³ The presence of fencing and ditching on the farm in the 1860s indicates that livestock was raised in addition to crops. In the nineteenth century, Eastern Shore farms were known for the fine bloodlines of their herds of cattle, horses, and flocks of sheep.⁴ Wheat and corn were the chief crops being raised in Queen Anne's County, and Tristram was conveniently located near the gristmills in Wye Mills. During the late 1800s, Tristram may have produced some type of fruit in addition to grains. By the third quarter of the nineteenth century, Eastern Shore grain farmers had difficulty competing with the Great Plains states for the national market, so farmers increasingly turned to fruit production. The soil of Queen Anne's County was particularly suited for raising peaches, but other fruits such as pears, apples, and berries proved profitable. In 1891, the county shipped approximately 100,000 baskets and boxes of peaches, 20,000 baskets of pears, and 5,000 crates of strawberries and blackberries.⁵ In addition to the canning operations that developed in the county, the fruit was transported by rail and ship to the nearby market of Baltimore.

In 1893, Robert Rhodes and his wife, Susan, sold Tristram to Thomas H. Callahan. Callahan was a Baltimore merchant who likely leased Tristram to a tenant farmer. Renting farmland in Queen Anne's County was common practice in the early twentieth century--tenants farmed more than twice as much land as owners, and most tenant farmers were white.⁶ By 1917, Callahan's son Thomas H. Callahan, Jr. was likely operating Tristram; he was identified as a farmer near Queenstown according to his World War I draft card.⁷

In 1924, Thomas Callahan died and the farm was inherited by a number of family members. By 1930, Thomas Callahan, Jr., his family, and two African-American servants were living at Tristram, and Thomas Jr. owned the property.⁸ Thomas Callahan, Jr. died in 1932. Members of the Callahan family continue to own the farm.

Under Thomas Callahan, Jr.'s management and through the 1940s, the farm added dairy operations. After World War I, prices for wheat and corn dropped, so Maryland farmers diversified their crops and increased dairy production.⁹ Between 1880 and 1920, the number of dairy cattle in Queen Anne's County nearly tripled,¹⁰ and the agricultural landscape in the county changed with the addition of dairy barns with silos for cattle feed, and milking sheds to store the milk. The presence of the railroad and the increasing development and improvement of roads in the 1920s provided ready access for transporting the milk to market. The dairy barn at Tristram illustrates the development of dairy farming in Queen Anne's County in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The barn was substantially altered circa 1940; the first story was rebuilt with concrete block, and a poured concrete floor was installed to address health and hygiene concerns. During the 1930s and 1940s, the trend toward the mechanization of agriculture meant that milk

³ 1860 to 1890 Federal Censuses, *Historical Census Browser* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004. Accessed 11 October 2007), <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>. The average size varied from 211 acres in 1860 to 174 acres in 1890.

⁴ J. Thomas Scharf, *The Natural & Industrial Resources and Advantages of Maryland* (Annapolis, MD: C.H. Baughman & Co., State Printers, 1892), p. 85.

⁵ Scharf, p. 96.

⁶ 1910 and 1920 Federal Censuses, *Historical Census Browser* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004. Accessed 11 October 2007), <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>.

⁷ "World War I," *Ancestry.com* (The Generations Network, Inc., 2007), accessed October 2007. <<http://www.ancestry.com/military/collections.aspx?html=ww1>>.

⁸ 1930 U.S. Population Census, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, District 5, Enumeration District 18-10, Sheet 5-B.

⁹ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland: A Middle Temperament 1630-1980* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988), pp.460-461.

¹⁰ 1880 and 1920 Federal Censuses, *Historical Census Browser*, (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004. Accessed 11 October 2007), <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>.

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production changed from hand milking to milking by machine. Milk cooperatives purchased pipeline, tanks and other equipment and rented it to farmers who could not afford their own equipment for a percentage of the monthly income from milk production.¹¹ The result was an increase in milk production in Queen Anne's County from 1,688,434 gallons in 1920 to 7,077,561 gallons in 1945.¹²

The mechanization of agriculture created a need on farms both for sheds to store the increased amount of equipment and for additional outbuildings to store the larger crop output from farm acreage. Circa 1940, a drive-through corncrib was added to Tristram, possibly to accommodate the need to store increasing amounts of livestock feed. About the same time, a machine shed/hayloft and an animal shelter were constructed.

¹¹ "Queen Anne's County Tricentennial: Celebrating 300 Years of Queen Anne's County History," *Bay Times*, April 5, 2006, p 11.

¹² 1920 Federal Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States, State Compendium, *Maryland*, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1924), p. 59; 1945 Federal Census, United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Vol. 1, Part 14, *Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1946), p. 78.

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Chain of Title

- 13 December 1999 Mary C. Pippin & Mary Flynn Ashley (formerly known as Mary Flynn Callahan) to Pippin/Ashley, LLC
Liber SM711, folio 307
Three parcels—Parcel #3 is farm known as “Robert Rhodes Farm” or “Tristram” lying on the south side of Arrington Road; 313.4 acres
Thomas H. Callahan’s will dated 23 Sept 1918 devised 1/2 interest to each of his grandchildren-- Thomas H. Callahan III and Mary Callahan Pippin with 1/3 interest to wife Anne E. Callahan; Thomas Callahan Jr died March 7, 1932 intestate with equal shares of property to widow (Martha C. Carter), son & daughter (Pippin); Thomas Callahan III died May 18, 1969 leaving entire estate to widow Mary Flynn Ashley
- 22 April 1970 Martha C. Carter to Mary C. Pippin (daughter) & Mary Flynn Callahan (daughter-in-law)
Liber CWC 47, folio 313
Interest in 3 parcels: Parcel #3 farm known as “Robert Rhodes Farm” or “Tristram” undivided 1/18th interest
- 13 June 1927 Bernard I. Reynolds (Baltimore) to Thomas H. Callahan, Jr (Queen Anne’s County)
Liber BHT 6, folio 568
1/6 interest in 3 parcels: Parcel #1 tract called “Tristram” or “Trustram” containing 280 acres (4 acres sold beforehand to James & B. Singer; 5 acres sold to James Bowser from previous tract of 290 acres). Bernard inherited 1/6 from 1/3 interest willed to Thomas Callahan Sr.’s wife Annie E. Callahan by Thomas, then Annie willed 1/6 each to Bernard and Harry C. Reynolds.
- 7 February 1893 Robert H. Rhodes & Susan C. Rhodes (wife) to Thomas H. Callahan
Liber LD 1, folio 318
Farm called “Tristram” or “Trustram”; 280 acres net after selling 4 acres to James & B. Singer and 5 acres to James Bowser.
- 16 March 1889 James E. Reynolds & Annie E. Reynolds (wife) of Talbot Co. and John W. Anthony & Mary A. Anthony (wife), John L. Rhodes and Mary C. Rhodes (wife), Margaret L. Rhodes, Joseph Addison Rhodes and Laura A. Rhodes of Queen Anne’s County to Robert H. Rhodes
Liber WD2, folio 534
All the lands and real estate mentioned in the third clause of the will of W.W. Rhodes, late of Queen Anne’s County deceased [confirms Robert’s sole ownership of property]
- 19 November 1878 Will of William W. Rhodes
Will Book WAJ 1, folio 240
Third item: “I hereby devise unto my son Robert Henry Rhodes to him & his heirs, the farm on which he now resides, but in case of his death, without lineal heirs, at the time of his death then it is my will that the said farm pass to his brothers & sisters.”

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- 1 September 1875 Marcia R. Forman, (trustee in case of Frederick Watts vs. Marcia R. Forman and others) to William W. Rhodes
Liber JW5, folio 136
All that tract called "Trustram" in the Wye Neck; net of 280 acres (after sales to Singer & Bowser)
- 17 July 1868 Frederick Watts, Bill of Complaint vs Frederick W. Forman, Ezekiel Forman, Richard C. Forman, James C. Forman, William H. Forman, Laura Forman & Marcia R. Forman
Judgment Records in Extenso JW 2, folio 123
Frederick, Ezekiel, Richard, James, William & Laura are "infants under the age of 21" entitled to estate & interest in farm or tract called "Cloverfields" where late William H. Forman resided at time of death (325 acres) and to another farm called "Trustum" which late William H. Forman bought of Samuel T. Earle, trustee to Philip T. Davidson, deceased, of 303 acres.
Marcia R. Forman (relict & widow of William) entitled to dower in 2 farms; she consents to sale free of her dower interest & to receive such sum as the court considers her entitled to.
In interrogatories "Cloverfield" worth \$60-70/acre; "Trustum" worth \$30/acre.
15 Sept. 1868--court ordered farms to be sold; Marcia R. Forman appointed trustee
20 Oct. 1868--public sale; Frederick Watts bought Cloverfields; "Trustram" receive no adequate bid so withdrawn from public sale & offered at private sale (no offer)
- 14 April 1868 Samuel T. Earle, trustee to William H. Forman
Liber SED 3, folio 435
"Trustrum"—adjoining the lands of Samuel W. Thomas & others, north side of "William's Branch" [gives metes & bounds], 303 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches
Sale decreed by court 7 August 1860 Thomas Dodd vs Mary T. Davidson & others.

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Major Bibliographical References

1860 to 1920 Federal Censuses. *Historical Census Browser*. Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center, 2004. Accessed 11 October 2007. <<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/collections/stats/histcensus/index.html>>

1920 Federal Census. United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States. State Compendium. *Maryland*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1924.

1945 Federal Census. United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Vol. 1, Part 14. *Delaware, Maryland, and District of Columbia*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1946.

Brugger, Robert J. *Maryland: A Middle Temperament 1630-1980*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1988.

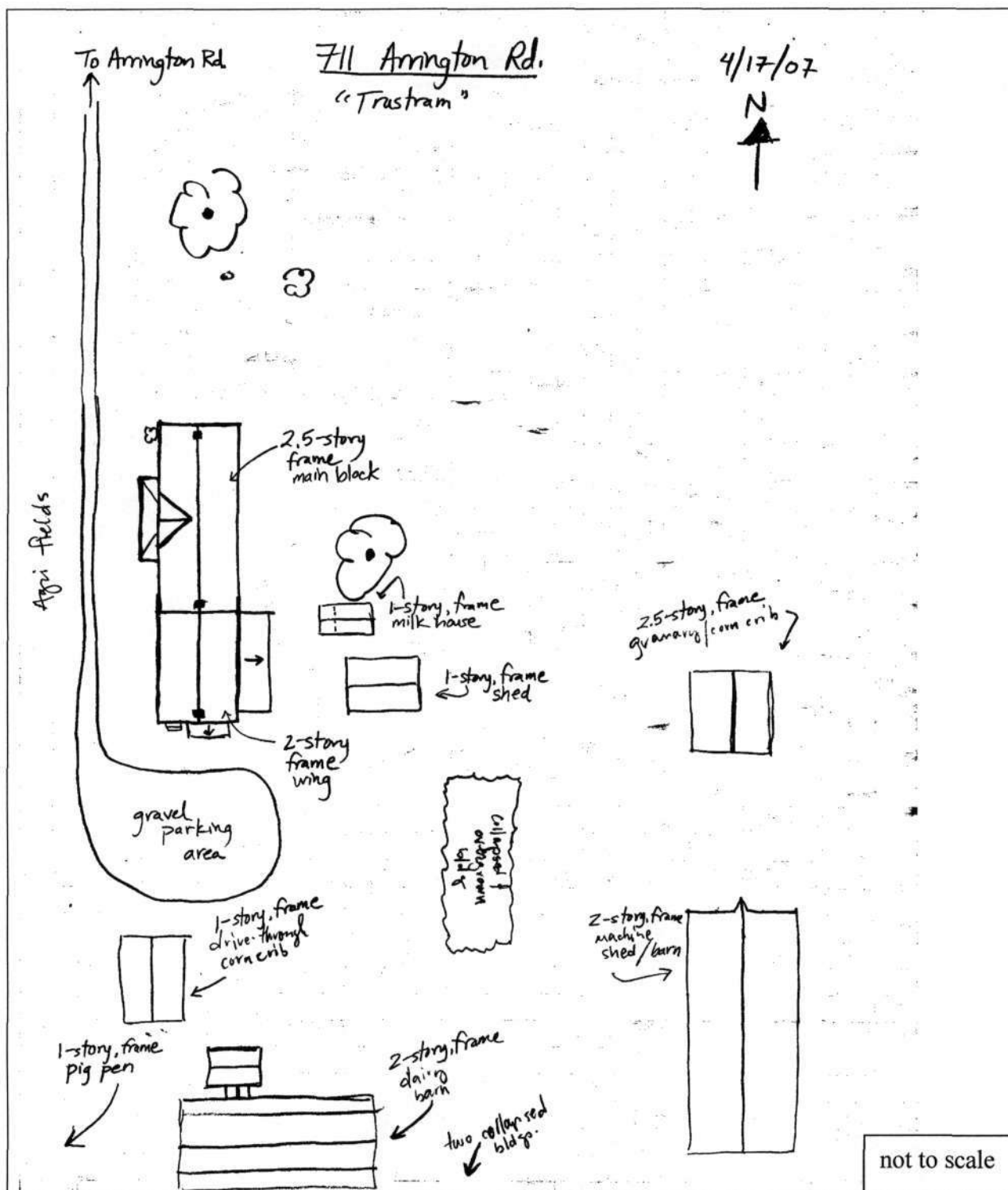
J.G. Strong's Map of Queen Anne's County (n.p.: J.G. Strong, 1866).

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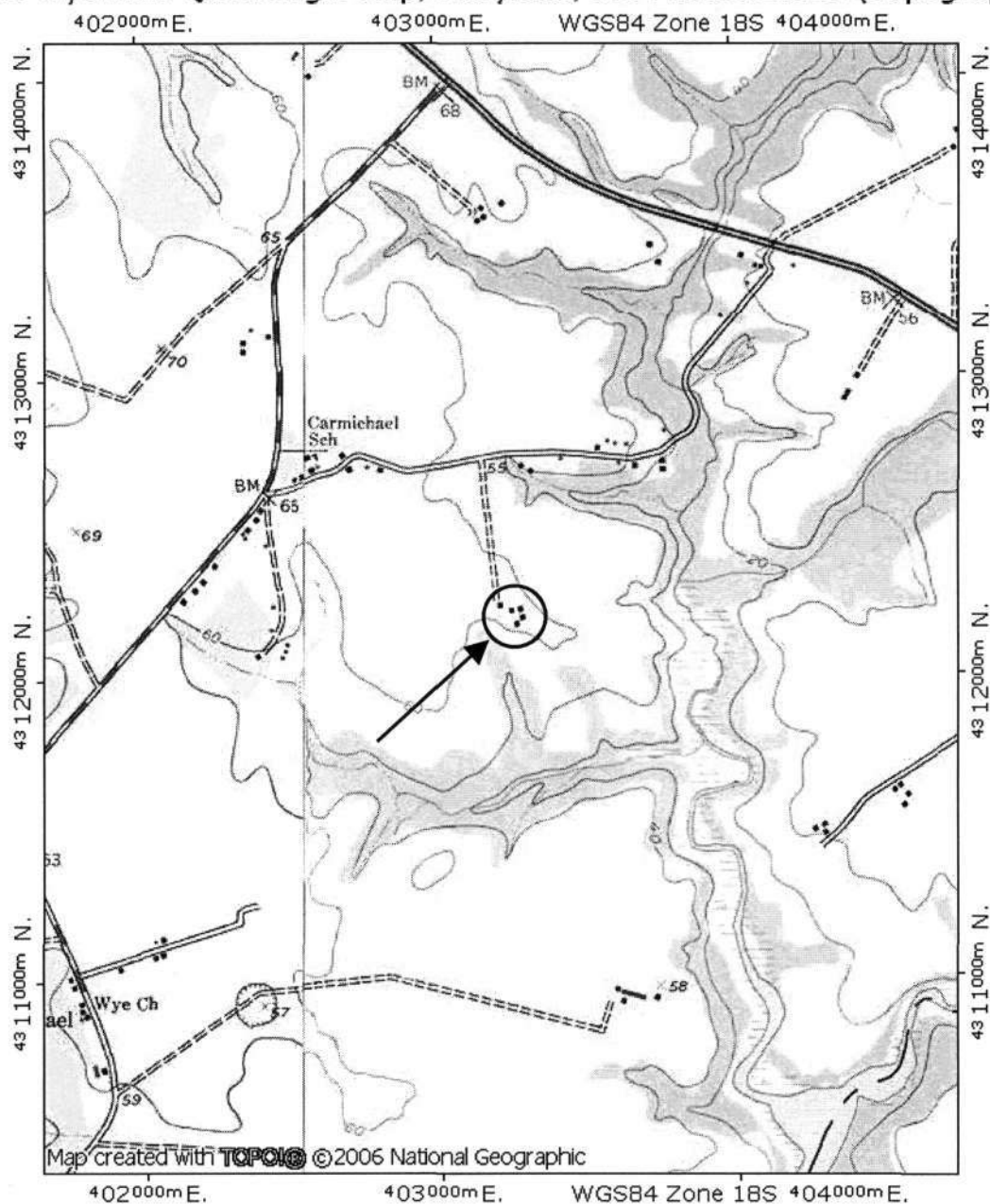
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Site Plan
QA--576
Trustram
711 Arrington Road
Queenstown vicinity
Queen Anne's County, Maryland

USGS Wye Mills Quadrangle Map, Maryland, 7.5 Minute Series (Topographic)



QA-576
Tristram
 711 Arrington Road
 Queenstown vicinity
 Queen Anne's County

0.0 0.5 1.0 miles
 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 km

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 05/09/07



QA-576

Tristram

711 ARRINGTON RD, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING SOUTHEAST

1 of 10



QA-576

TRUSTAM

711 ARRINGTON RD, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S Co., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

2 of 10



QA-576

TRUSTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S Co, MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, EAST ELEVATION (REAR)

3 of 10



QA-576

TRISTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO, MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

MAIN HOUSE, LOOKING NORTHEAST

4 of 10



QA-576

TRISTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

MILK HOUSE + SHED (L to R), LOOKING NORTHEAST

5 of 10



QA-576

TRISTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD, QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

MACHINE SHED/BARN, DRIVE-THRU CORN CRIB, DAIRY BARN (L to R)

LOOKING SOUTHEAST

6 of 10



QA-576

TRISTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

GRANARY / CORNCRIB + MACHINE SHED / BARN, LOOKING EAST

7 of 10



QA-576

TRISTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

DRIVE-THRU CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

8 of 10



QA-576

TRISTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

GRANARY / CORNCRIB, LOOKING NORTHEAST

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QA-576

TRISTRAM

711 ARRINGTON RD., QUEENSTOWN

QUEEN ANNE'S CO., MD

HISTORY MATTERS, LLC

4/2007

MD SHPO

PIG PEN, LOOKING NORTHWEST

10 of 10